THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., ad ress
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1869. NO. 287.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Newport and Saratoga Collars and Cuffs at D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair.

A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.
Act upon this suggestion and save money by buying all Drugs, Patent Medicines and Perfumery at Joseph Hienisch's, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

"Truth is a Nut Shell."
The story concluded.

The Celebrated California Bitters
Are becoming deservedly popular in this community, made as they are from the extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom, they seldom, if ever, fail to make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, liver complaint, etc., find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers. Dierker & Speck, manufacturers, No. 68 Smithfield street. Sold by druggists generally.

Heavy Sale of Kansas Lands.
Messrs. G. B. Hill & Co., No. 59 Fourth avenue, have, during the last few days, disposed of 15,000 acres of Kansas lands. They have eleven farms for sale in Dickinson, Davis and Pottawatomie counties. They sell for part cash and a long credit. These land are selected with care, near the railroad, and are selling rapidly. *For particulars, call immediately.*

When You Feel a Cough
Or Bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and cure it before it becomes incurable. TTh3

Joseph Meyer & Son,
Undertakers, No. 424 Penn street. Carriages for funerals at $2 00. TTh3

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,
New Brighton, Pa. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue. TTh3

"Truth in a Nut Shell."
Continued.

Superior Sealing Wax,
superior Sealing Wax,
Superior Sealing Wax,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at Hamilton & McKennan's Drug Store, 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."
More of it.

Farm and Steam Ferry.
At Wellsville, Ohio, for sale at a bargain. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, on the premises, or to Alex. McBane, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial.

A DUMMY for city railroads, which consumes its own smoke and steam, has been invented in Detroit. The engine is sixteen horse-power and runs noiselessly. Mr. Winter, the inventor, is building one to be used on trial in New York city, and it is proposed to place them on the street railway connecting the cities of Troy and Albany, N. Y.

THE institution of the gallows will yet hang itself if you give it rope enough, and this is precisely what the blundering hangmen are ingeniously and diligently bringing about. Scarcely a week passes but we record official butcheries of men at the hands of unskilful sheriffs and their deputies. Add the disgust of this barbarity to the ignorance and brutality of the pious fellow who has found that it greatly profits a man to kill his fellow and save his own soul, finish the scene with some of the disgraceful quarrels, squabbles, and struggles that are at the gallows, and the public will soon be converted without much aid from the "sentimentalists" and "the mawkish friends of the murderer."—*Detroit Post.*

STATE NEWS.

Charles Jackson, a colored man, returned to Huntingdon last week after an absence of a quarter of a century. He had been to California and comes back rich.

The Altoona Horse Association has changed its name to the Altoona Park Association, and contemplates holding an Agricultural and Horse Fair the coming fall. It is said a liberal premium list, embracing everything usually in a first class County Fair, will be speedily determined upon, and every effort made for an exhibition worthy of city and county afforded.

On the 1st of September, Goldsmith Maid and American Girl, two of the fastest trotters in the country, will have a contest at Lancaster.

William W. Marks has been appointed route agent between Harrisburg and Altoona, vice Isaac Hildebrand, removed.

Grand Master Samuel F. Gwinnerand Grand Secretary James B. Nicholson, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. F., on Friday afternoon organintzed a Rebekah Degree Lodge, at Fairview, Northumberland county, and in the evening they organized a Miriam Degree of Rebekah Lodge, in Harrisburg.

Lancaster county proposes to establish a free college, so as to give every boy born or settled within her borders a first-class education. It is a glorious and magnificent idea, worthy of imitation by other counties.

The Titusville *Herald* gives the following list of large incomes in Collector Irving's district, which includes seven townships in Eastern Crawford, the line of the Oil Creek north of Rouseville, as well as Meadville and Shamburg, in Venango county. The largest income reported in this district is that of Frank W. Andrews, of Pioneer, which is stated at $152,135. The second is that of S. A. Woodford, of Petroleum Center, which is stated at $69,332; the third by George K. Anderson, of Titusville, $51,178; the fourth by Lyman Stewart, of Shamburg, $42,587; the fifth by Milton Stewart, of Titusville, $40,406. The Shamburg returns include Dr. Shamburg, $18,387; W. Thompson, $19,853; Carr Parm—W. S. Kimball $22,185, Petroleum Center—Henry Lehr, $20,202, A. W. Irwin, $17,936; A. A. Morse, $11,036; —Nottingham, $10,840; Joseph Cover, $11,981; David Yaney, $10,142. At Pleasantville—J. S. Armstrong, $14,000; J. P. Brown, $12,000; S. Q. Brown, $22,637; J. N. Brown, $13,845. We have only enumerated in these lists only those reporting over $10,000. There are many others ranging from $5,000 to $9,000. In the Titusville list, besides those already mentioned, are the names of W. H. Abbott, $15,276; Charles Hyde, $12,000; E. W. Funk, $11,000. The total amount of internal revenue in this sub-division of the Twentieth District is $80,000.

A dastardly outrage was committed on the property of Rev. Craft, of the M. E. Church, in Jamestown, on the night of the 30th ult. The house of Mr. Craft was unoccupied that evening, Mrs. Craft having gone away on a visit to her friends, and Mr. Craft having left that morning for Buffalo, where he held a district conference with a Methodist Minister, and some villains, taking advantage of their absence, entered the house and destroyed all the furniture, breaking it in pieces, and tore up and carried away all the clothing that they could lay hands on, not sparing Mrs. Craft's in the least.

The Democrats of Jefferson county have nominated John M. Steele, Esq., for Prothonotary; A. B. McPherson, for Sheriff; J. W. Weldon, for Treasurer; Robert Dougherty, for County Commissioner, and R. M. Matson, for Auditor.

J. K. Heister, of the firm of S. B. Hartman & Co., proprietors of Mishler's Herb Bitters, died last week at his residence in Lancaster, Pa., of dysentery.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Convention of Fulton county, on Monday, nominated J. B. Cessna, Esq., as their candidate for State Senator subject to the decision of the District Conference. Bedford county presents A. S. Mullin and Somerset, Alex. Stutzman for the nomination.

C. E. Swearingen announces himself as the regular Democratic candidate for Prothonotary of Fayette county. He comes out by the ring in Convention, but he throws himself on the party "relying upon its sense of honor."

There are ninety-four candidates in the field for Republican nominations in Lancaster county.

The Democracy of Adams met in Convention on Monday last, and selected the following gentlemen as candidates for the different offices: Senate Assembly, A. Dill; for Associate Judge, R. McCurdy; for Commissioner, E. Neidigh; for Clerk of the Courts, S. Wolf; for Register, S. Swope; for Sheriff, Jacob Clunk.

The Republicans of Scranton having nominated Col. Wm. N. Monles for Mayor of that city, the *Republican* suggests that "Monles will make the Mayor go."

There are said to be ninety-seven candidates in the Democratic party for the nine or ten offices that are to be filled at the election in Bucks county this fall.

The Delaware county Republican Convention met at Media, on Thursday, and the proceedings were conducted with the greatest harmony. The following ticket was nominated, and cannot fail to draw forth the full support of the true men of the county. State Senator—**Hon. R. Jones Brook.** Assembly—**Thomas V. Cooper, Jr. County Treasurer**—John J. Hoopes. Sheriff—Daniel L. Evans. Recorder—Jesse L. Gregg. District Attorney—George W. Burlington. Mr. Brook was in the Assembly in 1858, and in 1859 he was elected Senator, and served three years. Mr. Cooper is the accomplished editor of the Delaware county *American*.

The Democrats of Snyder county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Major William H. Dill; Commissioner, Isaac S. Longnere; Treasurer, John Norman; Auditor, W. A. Snyder.

The Center county Democracy have left P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefont *Watchman*, off the ticket this year, and his augst presence will not shame the House of Representatives at Harrisburg at the next session. The following is the Democratic ticket in Center: Assembly, Jacob L. Meyer; Prothonotary, John A. Hunter; Register, John H. Morrison; Recorder, Israel Gregg; Sheriff, Daniel W. Woodring; Treasurer, Simon S. Wolf; Commissioner, Joseph McKissick; Coroner, J. F. Larimer; Auditor, D. H. Fisher.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and perfected the organization by electing Charles W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, and John A. Hopkins, of Allegheny, Secretaries. The Chairman instructed the committee to appoint the necessary committees for the proper organization of the party. The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Packer is an avowed free trader, and carried his free trade principles into practice by purchasing the iron for his railroads in Europe. But what difference does it make to him whether the rolling mills of Pennsylvania are in operation or suspended? He is immensely rich and can live in affluence if the rolling mill men have to stint themselves to keep their wives and children.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

George R. Ritter, President of the First National Bank of Memphis, was arrested in New York last Tuesday. He is charged with embezzling six hundred thousand dollars of the school fund of Tennessee. The Tennessee authorities have been notified and the officers are expected from Memphis in a day or two to take him.

The printers' strike at Kansas City has been satisfactorily arranged, the proprietors of the *Bulletin* yielding to the demands of the printers.

James E. Worsham, brother of J. J. Worsham, of Memphis, and lately from Chicago, was seized with apoplexy while entering the Planters' House, St. Louis, on Sunday, and died almost instantly.

The buildings of the Boston Desiccated Codfish Company, corner of Sixth street and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance unknown. The buildings were also occupied in part by the Huntingdon Corn Starch Manufacturing Company, and Rahm & Conway, Steel Umbrella Spring Factory. The loss of the latter will be $18,000.

Owing to the long and continuous dry weather, the Schuylkill river has dwindled to a small stream, and causes a great scarcity of water in Philadelphia. Over two hundred canal boats are stuck in the mud between that city and Morristown. Fears are entertained that if the dry weather continues, the supply of water in the city will fail.

Col. J. Nagle, formerly of the Irish brigade, and one of the Fenians released some time ago from the English prison, was killed on Sunday by falling from a window of his residence No. 80 Madison street, New York. The Irish militia and civic societies will attend the funeral.

Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, is officiating at Plymouth Church during the absence of Mr. Beecher.

The work on the Spanish gunboats is going on rapidly and without government interference.

An injunction has been procured preventing the further slaughter of cattle on Communipaw. The question is to be argued September 3d.

Bill is now in jail. After being ensconced in his new quarters, he was relieved of five of Mr. Cresswell's shirts by the Sheriff, the rascal having put them on as the most convenient mode of transporting such baggage.

Opposed to the Chinese.

At a late meeting of the Loyal League of Alexandria, a set of resolutions condemning the introduction of Chinese labor were offered by a colored man, and after a long debate carried by 71 to 3.

Judge Dent's Removal to Mississippi.

Judge Dent has given up his house here, which is taken as a sign of his full determination to go to Mississippi, and the conviction that he will be called by the people there to stay.

The Philadelphia Whisky Ring.

The belief in the Treasury is that the recent seizures in whisky and tobacco frauds in Philadelphia have implicated the leading men in the whisky ring of that city, and that prompt action by the Government will nearly destroy the ring for the present.

Evidence Against Illinois Distillers.

Supervisor Bloomfield, of Illinois, had an interview with Commissioner Delano to-day to present evidence against the supervisors of distilleries in that State, among others certain ones at Peoria and Pekin.

Pennsylvania Republican Voters Coming Home.

The Pennsylvania Republican Association has had a meeting and appointed committees in all the departments to make up a full list of voters of that State here in Government employ, and to urge them to go home to vote. The association has made arrangements for reduced railroad fare.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1869.
A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

The Treasurer of the United States to-day received another counterfeit ten dollar greenback of the twenty-third series, letter C, which in its distinctive features varies materially from any other counterfeit yet printed. The engraving is quite coarse and does not attempt to imitate the genuine plate at all closely. The vignette of Lincoln is very indifferently engraved, and the scroll work around the medallion poorly printed. There is within a fraction of $8,000,000 of ten dollar greenbacks in circulation, of which, in response to the call issued by the Treasurer recalling it, some $25,000 have already been promptly opened. Instructions for an exhibition worthy of city and county afforded.

On the 1st of September, Goldsmith Maid and American Girl, two of the fastest trotters in the country, will have a contest at Lancaster.

William W. Marks has been appointed route agent between Harrisburg and Altoona, vice Isaac Hildebrand, removed.

Grand Master Samuel F. Gwinnerand Grand Secretary James B. Nicholson, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. F., on Friday afternoon organintzed a Rebekah Degree Lodge, at Fairview, Northumberland county, and in the evening they organized a Miriam Degree of Rebekah Lodge, in Harrisburg.

Lancaster county proposes to establish a free college, so as to give every boy born or settled within her borders a first-class education. It is a glorious and magnificent idea, worthy of imitation by other counties.

The Titusville *Herald* gives the following list of large incomes in Collector Irving's district, which includes seven townships in Eastern Crawford, the line of the Oil Creek north of Rouseville, as well as Meadville and Shamburg, in Venango county. The largest income reported in this district is that of Frank W. Andrews, of Pioneer, which is stated at $152,135. The second is that of S. A. Woodford, of Petroleum Center, which is stated at $69,332; the third by George K. Anderson, of Titusville, $51,178; the fourth by Lyman Stewart, of Shamburg, $42,587; the fifth by Milton Stewart, of Titusville, $40,406. The Shamburg returns include Dr. Shamburg, $18,387; W. Thompson, $19,853; Carr Parm—W. S. Kimball $22,185, Petroleum Center—Henry Lehr, $20,202, A. W. Irwin, $17,936; A. A. Morse, $11,036; —Nottingham, $10,840; Joseph Cover, $11,981; David Yaney, $10,142. At Pleasantville—J. S. Armstrong, $14,000; J. P. Brown, $12,000; S. Q. Brown, $22,637; J. N. Brown, $13,845. We have only enumerated in these lists only those reporting over $10,000. There are many others ranging from $5,000 to $9,000. In the Titusville list, besides those already mentioned, are the names of W. H. Abbott, $15,276; Charles Hyde, $12,000; E. W. Funk, $11,000. The total amount of internal revenue in this sub-division of the Twentieth District is $80,000.

A dastardly outrage was committed on the property of Rev. Craft, of the M. E. Church, in Jamestown, on the night of the 30th ult. The house of Mr. Craft was unoccupied that evening, Mrs. Craft having gone away on a visit to her friends, and Mr. Craft having left that morning for Buffalo, where he held a district conference with a Methodist Minister, and some villains, taking advantage of their absence, entered the house and destroyed all the furniture, breaking it in pieces, and tore up and carried away all the clothing that they could lay hands on, not sparing Mrs. Craft's in the least.

The Democrats of Jefferson county have nominated John M. Steele, Esq., for Prothonotary; A. B. McPherson, for Sheriff; J. W. Weldon, for Treasurer; Robert Dougherty, for County Commissioner, and R. M. Matson, for Auditor.

J. K. Heister, of the firm of S. B. Hartman & Co., proprietors of Mishler's Herb Bitters, died last week at his residence in Lancaster, Pa., of dysentery.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Point Gained in the Pratt Case

A Witless Burglar Comes to Grief —A Loyal League Opposed to the Chinese—Judge Dent to Make Mississippi his Home—The Philadelphia Whisky Ring Broken Up—Illinois Distilleries to be Seized—Coming Home to Vote.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1869.

The Pratt Case.

The Government holds that the most important point for it, in the Pratt case, was gained by the Commissioner continuing the case till he saw fit to end it. The case was heard through, and the failure to hold the prisoner arose from neglect on the part of the military authorities in Texas to furnish definite charges and evidence to justify in detaining the prisoner further. The evidence in the case is expected, and other legal proceedings will probably be had in the case.

A Reckless Burglar.

The following letter was left in the Postmaster General's house by the thief who ransacked it a short time since, but found all the silver plate and costly tableware had been removed:

"Hill Coleman, the New York burglar, spent all day in your house. Your liquors are splendid. I regret to say that it was the poorest place I ever met.

"Yours, truly, WILLIAM COLEMAN."

"Written when drunk off your fine liquors at 10 o'clock at night."

Bill is now in jail. After being ensconced in his new quarters, he was relieved of five of Mr. Cresswell's shirts by the Sheriff, the rascal having put them on as the most convenient mode of transporting such baggage.

Opposed to the Chinese.

At a late meeting of the Loyal League of Alexandria, a set of resolutions condemning the introduction of Chinese labor were offered by a colored man, and after a long debate carried by 71 to 3.

Judge Dent's Removal to Mississippi.

Judge Dent has given up his house here, which is taken as a sign of his full determination to go to Mississippi, and the conviction that he will be called by the people there to stay.

The Philadelphia Whisky Ring.

The belief in the Treasury is that the recent seizures in whisky and tobacco frauds in Philadelphia have implicated the leading men in the whisky ring of that city, and that prompt action by the Government will nearly destroy the ring for the present.

Evidence Against Illinois Distillers.

Supervisor Bloomfield, of Illinois, had an interview with Commissioner Delano to-day to present evidence against the supervisors of distilleries in that State, among others certain ones at Peoria and Pekin.

Pennsylvania Republican Voters Coming Home.

The Pennsylvania Republican Association has had a meeting and appointed committees in all the departments to make up a full list of voters of that State here in Government employ, and to urge them to go home to vote. The association has made arrangements for reduced railroad fare.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1869.
A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

The Treasurer of the United States to-day received another counterfeit ten dollar greenback of the twenty-third series, letter C, which in its distinctive features varies materially from any other counterfeit yet printed. The engraving is quite coarse and does not attempt to imitate the genuine plate at all closely. The vignette of Lincoln is very indifferently engraved, and the scroll work around the medallion poorly printed. There is within a fraction of $8,000,000 of ten dollar greenbacks in circulation, of which, in response to the call issued by the Treasurer recalling it, some $25,000 have already been promptly opened. Instructions for an exhibition worthy of city and county afforded.

On the 1st of September, Goldsmith Maid and American Girl, two of the fastest trotters in the country, will have a contest at Lancaster.

William W. Marks has been appointed route agent between Harrisburg and Altoona, vice Isaac Hildebrand, removed.

Grand Master Samuel F. Gwinnerand Grand Secretary James B. Nicholson, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. F., on Friday afternoon organintzed a Rebekah Degree Lodge, at Fairview, Northumberland county, and in the evening they organized a Miriam Degree of Rebekah Lodge, in Harrisburg.

Lancaster county proposes to establish a free college, so as to give every boy born or settled within her borders a first-class education. It is a glorious and magnificent idea, worthy of imitation by other counties.

The Titusville *Herald* gives the following list of large incomes in Collector Irving's district, which includes seven townships in Eastern Crawford, the line of the Oil Creek north of Rouseville, as well as Meadville and Shamburg, in Venango county. The largest income reported in this district is that of Frank W. Andrews, of Pioneer, which is stated at $152,135. The second is that of S. A. Woodford, of Petroleum Center, which is stated at $69,332; the third by George K. Anderson, of Titusville, $51,178; the fourth by Lyman Stewart, of Shamburg, $42,587; the fifth by Milton Stewart, of Titusville, $40,406. The Shamburg returns include Dr. Shamburg, $18,387; W. Thompson, $19,853; Carr Parm—W. S. Kimball $22,185, Petroleum Center—Henry Lehr, $20,202, A. W. Irwin, $17,936; A. A. Morse, $11,036; —Nottingham, $10,840; Joseph Cover, $11,981; David Yaney, $10,142. At Pleasantville—J. S. Armstrong, $14,000; J. P. Brown, $12,000; S. Q. Brown, $22,637; J. N. Brown, $13,845. We have only enumerated in these lists only those reporting over $10,000. There are many others ranging from $5,000 to $9,000. In the Titusville list, besides those already mentioned, are the names of W. H. Abbott, $15,276; Charles Hyde, $12,000; E. W. Funk, $11,000. The total amount of internal revenue in this sub-division of the Twentieth District is $80,000.

A dastardly outrage was committed on the property of Rev. Craft, of the M. E. Church, in Jamestown, on the night of the 30th ult. The house of Mr. Craft was unoccupied that evening, Mrs. Craft having gone away on a visit to her friends, and Mr. Craft having left that morning for Buffalo, where he held a district conference with a Methodist Minister, and some villains, taking advantage of their absence, entered the house and destroyed all the furniture, breaking it in pieces, and tore up and carried away all the clothing that they could lay hands on, not sparing Mrs. Craft's in the least.

The Democrats of Jefferson county have nominated John M. Steele, Esq., for Prothonotary; A. B. McPherson, for Sheriff; J. W. Weldon, for Treasurer; Robert Dougherty, for County Commissioner, and R. M. Matson, for Auditor.

J. K. Heister, of the firm of S. B. Hartman & Co., proprietors of Mishler's Herb Bitters, died last week at his residence in Lancaster, Pa., of dysentery.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Convention of Fulton county, on Monday, nominated J. B. Cessna, Esq., as their candidate for State Senator subject to the decision of the District Conference. Bedford county presents A. S. Mullin and Somerset, Alex. Stutzman for the nomination.

C. E. Swearingen announces himself as the regular Democratic candidate for Prothonotary of Fayette county. He comes out by the ring in Convention, but he throws himself on the party "relying upon its sense of honor."

There are ninety-four candidates in the field for Republican nominations in Lancaster county.

The Democracy of Adams met in Convention on Monday last, and selected the following gentlemen as candidates for the different offices: Senate Assembly, A. Dill; for Associate Judge, R. McCurdy; for Commissioner, E. Neidigh; for Clerk of the Courts, S. Wolf; for Register, S. Swope; for Sheriff, Jacob Clunk.

The Republicans of Scranton having nominated Col. Wm. N. Monles for Mayor of that city, the *Republican* suggests that "Monles will make the Mayor go."

There are said to be ninety-seven candidates in the Democratic party for the nine or ten offices that are to be filled at the election in Bucks county this fall.

The Delaware county Republican Convention met at Media, on Thursday, and the proceedings were conducted with the greatest harmony. The following ticket was nominated, and cannot fail to draw forth the full support of the true men of the county. State Senator—**Hon. R. Jones Brook.** Assembly—**Thomas V. Cooper, Jr. County Treasurer**—John J. Hoopes. Sheriff—Daniel L. Evans. Recorder—Jesse L. Gregg. District Attorney—George W. Burlington. Mr. Brook was in the Assembly in 1858, and in 1859 he was elected Senator, and served three years. Mr. Cooper is the accomplished editor of the Delaware county *American*.

The Democrats of Snyder county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Major William H. Dill; Commissioner, Isaac S. Longnere; Treasurer, John Norman; Auditor, W. A. Snyder.

The Center county Democracy have left P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefont *Watchman*, off the ticket this year, and his augst presence will not shame the House of Representatives at Harrisburg at the next session. The following is the Democratic ticket in Center: Assembly, Jacob L. Meyer; Prothonotary, John A. Hunter; Register, John H. Morrison; Recorder, Israel Gregg; Sheriff, Daniel W. Woodring; Treasurer, Simon S. Wolf; Commissioner, Joseph McKissick; Coroner, J. F. Larimer; Auditor, D. H. Fisher.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and perfected the organization by electing Charles W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, and John A. Hopkins, of Allegheny, Secretaries. The Chairman instructed the committee to appoint the necessary committees for the proper organization of the party. The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Packer is an avowed free trader, and carried his free trade principles into practice by purchasing the iron for his railroads in Europe. But what difference does it make to him whether the rolling mills of Pennsylvania are in operation or suspended? He is immensely rich and can live in affluence if the rolling mill men have to stint themselves to keep their wives and children.

THE PRATT CASE.

Commissioner Osborne Discharges the Prisoner on the Ground of Insufficient Evidence.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The case of Pratt, the alleged Texan rioter, was before Commissioner Osborne to-day. Generals McDowell and Ingalls had previously had an interview with Commissioner Osborne, and Attorney Pierrepoint in reference to the course to be pursued in the event of an attempt to rescue. A vast crowd had collected inside and outside the United States Court room. Soon Pratt was brought in under guard of Company B, First Regiment, Cavalry. His counsel arrived shortly afterwards, and the case was promptly opened. District Attorney Pierrepoint arguing for the United States, but admitting that the only evidence against the prisoner was a telegram from the Governor of Texas, asking Gov. Hoffman to demand him to Texas. Deputy Sheriff Crowley testified to the arrest of Pratt.

Commissioner Osborne stated that he had examined the case on its merits, and there was not sufficient evidence to hold the prisoner. Had not the State Court pursued the course it had, he would have so decided before this. Both the District Attorney and himself had taken the course they had pursued because they deemed it right to do, unless the laws of the United States, and it was simply and purely because there were no facts sufficient to hold the prisoner that he should order this discharge.

There were loud cheers at the conclusion of the decision, and the prisoner left the court room in company with friends, the military returning to Fort Schuyler.

The executive committee appointed to arrange for the National Capital Convention met in St. Louis last night, and put some machinery into operation. A finance committee was appointed from among prominent and influential citizens, and arrangements made for corresponding with speakers and writers in different parts of the country, and to invite speakers to address the committee. Copies of the call will be sent to the Governors of States and Territories, with the request that they will appoint delegates. The committee has received information from various sections of the country, showing a lively interest has been taken in the matter.

The office of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, New York, was robbed Friday night of a box containing checks, bonds, policies, &c., to the amount of $127,100. The box was found yesterday morning on the stoop of a house in Twenty-third street, with a large portion of the contents. There is missing $6,000 in Kings county bonds, $20,000 in Government bonds, and $1,100 in gold.

DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

United States Ambassadors Compared With Those of England and France.

In the House of Commons on the evening of July 26th, the diplomatic and consular item of the Supply bill coming up for discussion, Mr. Reynolds said: The ruling idea seemed to be that ambassadors should have large salaries and live in state, but he did not believe that system would secure better things for the country than the quiet, inexpensive custom of the United States ambassadors. No doubt in former times power was to be gained by magnificent displays upon the part of the sovereign's representative, but in these days, when every State was accurately measured by its neighbors, such displays are useless for any purpose the nation had in view. The importance of the present system was shown by the regularity with which we sent special ambassadors in all cases when we desired to negotiate a treaty. We sent Lord Ashburton to the United States, Lord Elgin to China, and Mr. Elliot to Greece; and perhaps the best illustration of his point was Mr. Cobden's mission to negotiate the French treaty. Notwithstanding all this expensive machinery in Paris, as soon as something important had to be done, it must be supplemented by something else.

Sir R. Peel, in reply, said his honorable friend, he understood, had drawn a comparison between the diplomacy of the United States and that of Great Britain; but his honorable friend must go further, and draw a comparison between the institutions of the two countries. The first magistrate of the United States received a salary of £5,000, whereas to retain the benefits of monarchy, we were content to pay a much larger sum. There was no Archbishop of Canterbury in the United States—a layman there was no Lord High Chancellor, no Duke of Devonshire, no Marquis of Salisbury—persons who with great fortunes performed great services to the State, but whose very names testified to the existence of a different order of society in this country to that prevailing in the United States. Hear, hear. Having resided in the United States for some time, it might be interesting to the House if he could see any satisfactory comparison instituted between the diplomatic service of the two countries. When the election of Presidents was held, those interested in securing his election put forward a certain number of candidates for the highest situations.

There were generally gentlemen prominent in the canvass, either connected with the press or members of the legal profession—*anxious at any rate, to come to Europe, perhaps to perfect their daughters' instruction in the piano forte*—(laughter); they received a handsome allowance, remained but a short time, and did not belong permanently to the diplomatic profession. Their case was altogether distinct from that of diplomatists in this country, and in the estimate they would find that the diplomatic service of France was more costly to the nation than that of England. The French Government went even beyond paying their ambassadors larger salaries than ours received, and therefore, in comparison, the salaries of our ambassadors received were not extravagant.

When a diplomatic servant of the French Government returned to his country he was created a member of the Senate as a matter of course, and in addition to that honor, and in addition to his pension, and he was generally regarded as a candidate for the highest offices of State. Messrs. Wilson, Talleyrand, and Lavalette, who had been his colleagues, had all become the first statesmen in France, and for their return to their own country. He thought that when men of ability in this country had attained the summit of their profession, it was a service of the State abroad they should receive some equivalent reward for their services on their return home, so that they might hold an equal position with those who had entered other professions.

ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

The Queen's Unpopularity and the Prince of Wales's Profligacy.

From the London Correspondence N. Y. Herald:
There is a time, when Queen Victoria was the most popular sovereign in Europe. She is now as unpopular and as much disliked as any crowned head in the world. I do not speak of the working men, nor of the lower, middle classes. Her unpopularity has not got so far down as that, although it very soon will. But among the nobility of England you never hear a good word spoken for her. Her conduct is much the contrary. The reason for this is that the Queen has offended the nobility by her long continued mourning and her determination—which seemingly will end only with death—to take no part in the ceremonial duties of her station. In fact, there is now no court in England, and what is more, what is quite extraordinary, the Queen has never given up the nobility in this land has now grown up that knows not the sovereign of England. To this must be added the fact that since the death of Prince Albert the Queen does not accept the dedication of the immense income she is allowed by the nation, and that her Majesty has laid up more than a million money or about two millions of dollars, which ought to have been expended in patronizing art, literature, and in contributing to charities. She does not mix with the people, is never seen in public, and has left the Prince of Wales, who is, except among the wildest of the wild young men of the horse-jockey class, most popular in England. He lives in every sense of the word a royal life, and his princely income is even more untruthful than usual, he is by no means the most faithful of husbands, although he is believed to be a model husband and beautiful women in Europe.

The Prince of Wales is, in fact, but a type of the young men of the period. He sleeps till noon, drinks hard, plays, is deeply in debt, and has, it is said, many intimacies with the fair sex which by no means redound to his credit. His wife is one of the most beautiful, much admired and much pitied. The consequence of all this state of things is that society in England is left without a leader, and, unaccustomed to walk alone, it makes a great mistake in not having a head. Having a queen that is satisfactory comparison instituted between the diplomatic service of the two countries. When the election of Presidents was held, those interested in securing his election put forward a certain number of candidates for the highest situations.

There were generally gentlemen prominent in the canvass, either connected with the press or members of the legal profession—*anxious at any rate, to come to Europe, perhaps to perfect their daughters' instruction in the piano forte*—(laughter); they received a handsome allowance, remained but a short time, and did not belong permanently to the diplomatic profession. Their case was altogether distinct from that of diplomatists in this country, and in the estimate they would find that the diplomatic service of France was more costly to the nation than that of England. The French Government went even beyond paying their ambassadors larger salaries than ours received, and therefore, in comparison, the salaries of our ambassadors received were not extravagant.

When a diplomatic servant of the French Government returned to his country he was created a member of the Senate as a matter of course, and in addition to that honor, and in addition to his pension, and he was generally regarded as a candidate for the highest offices of State. Messrs. Wilson, Talleyrand, and Lavalette, who had been his colleagues, had all become the first statesmen in France, and for their return to their own country. He thought that when men of ability in this country had attained the summit of their profession, it was a service of the State abroad they should receive some equivalent reward for their services on their return home, so that they might hold an equal position with those who had entered other professions.

ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

The Queen's Unpopularity and the Prince of Wales's Profligacy.

From the London Correspondence N. Y. Herald:
There is a time, when Queen Victoria was the most popular sovereign in Europe. She is now as unpopular and as much disliked as any crowned head in the world. I do not speak of the working men, nor of the lower, middle classes. Her unpopularity has not got so far down as that, although it very soon will. But among the nobility of England you never hear a good word spoken for her. Her conduct is much the contrary. The reason for this is that the Queen has offended the nobility by her long continued mourning and her determination—which seemingly will end only with death—to take no part in the ceremonial duties of her station. In fact, there is now no court in England, and what is more, what is quite extraordinary, the Queen has never given up the nobility in this land has now grown up that knows not the sovereign of England. To this must be added the fact that since the death of Prince Albert the Queen does not accept the dedication of the immense income she is allowed by the nation, and that her Majesty has laid up more than a million money or about two millions of dollars, which ought to have been expended in patronizing art, literature, and in contributing to charities. She does not mix with the people, is never seen in public, and has left the Prince of Wales, who is, except among the wildest of the wild young men of the horse-jockey class, most popular in England. He lives in every sense of the word a royal life, and his princely income is even more untruthful than usual, he is by no means the most faithful of husbands, although he is believed to be a model husband and beautiful women in Europe.

The Prince of Wales is, in fact, but a type of the young men of the period. He sleeps till noon, drinks hard, plays, is deeply in debt, and has, it is said, many intimacies with the fair sex which by no means redound to his credit. His wife is one of the most beautiful, much admired and much pitied. The consequence of all this state of things is that society in England is left without a leader, and, unaccustomed to walk alone, it makes a great mistake in not having a head. Having a queen that is satisfactory to the nation, and according to another they will be compelled to do so. The Republican editor discovers that there is no strength in the cry of "Grant and Wilson," another that it is weak in the middle, and a third that it lacks power in the rear rank. We are glad to see that they work with their arms and not with their bodies, and there that they lack the "lift to place" in Heaven's gift. We are glad to be assured that the dip of their oars is too deep for them to row again. We have comforting wholesale assurance that they "lack style" altogether. To be sure, as four sifsapping finds its way among the freshmen of this metropolis, and the discontent caused thereby is very great, they have to pay for a place at court, but we receive nothing from it;" "we support the Queen, and she does nothing for trade," is what you hear on every side among the trading classes.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

Echo and Weber Canons.

Some of the scenery on the route of the Pacific Railroad is very wild and magnificent, and will no doubt lead to a great deal of pleasure travel in that direction. The country has the advantage of freshness and novelty, while some of its most remarkable features are parallel in nowhere else on the globe. An excursionist writes to the Chicago *Tribune* a lively description of the approach to Salt Lake through the Echo and Weber canons, as follows:

But here we are at the head of Echo canon, which is a great fissure torn down through the mountain plateau, by which we descended from the table land into the valley of the river Salt Lake. It has been created by the joint action of water and wind—rushing, the former on the other up this monstrous ravine, though a conglomerate material which is mainly soft in substance, has had to halt at the end of a distance of forty or fifty miles. Before reaching there, however, it has run up against a rebellion with the Wahsatch mountain range for a considerable distance, whose north side tops are covered with snow, and whose summits are three to four thousand feet above the surrounding valley, but, being an igneous rock, they seem look low to the eye. I shall attempt no description of these mountains, for the sense of sublimity and grandeur they are beyond my powers of delineation. Several of our party, those of this city, people declared that they saw nothing in the Alps or elsewhere to excel the mountains on either side. It is questionable if there is any railroad on the face of the globe that passes through so wild, grand and terrific scenery as this. From the time it enters at Echo until it emerges from the Devil's Gate into the Salt Lake Valley. The newstruck traveler, as he rushes down the horrid gorge at race-horse speed, is first oppressed with the loftiness of man and his works, and then his egotism lifts him up in wonder and praise that human genius can create such a creature, who successfully ventured to build an iron way along these awful and towering cliffs and over these deep, dangerous chasms. The plunge into the dark Devil's Gate causes a thrilling sensation which is always the way one's breath, and which is converted into amazement at the stupendous and sublime phenomena. At the west altitude of the rocks, which tower perpendicularly thousands of feet overhead, and the frowning and beetling cliffs, the pine trees look like shrubs not a span high. The sublime of these scenes has no equal hardness, ranging from granite to conglomerate and shale. The little Weber river tumbling down its valley for 100 miles, which tumble down its sides, and the incessant rains which fall in the horrid gorges, have worn the chasm into ten thousand forms. Some places where the rock is hard the scenery has forced a horse to its passage between walls half a mile high; where the rock is soft the wind and water have worn out a wide gulf and the face of the rocks into fantastic shapes.

While these scenes were claiming the use of our heads were aching contemplating those

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869.

FOUR monitors which have been lying at Mound City for a long time have been taken to New Orleans, where they will receive their armaments. Of course this will give rise to a great deal of conjecture. Of course everybody will at once think of Cuba.

THE neatness of General ROSECRANS's rebuke to the Ohio Democracy, in his letter declining to be their candidate, has hardly been appreciated. The PENDLETON semi-repudiation scheme is the main plank in the Ohio platform, and the chief point in the General's letter is the statement that his duty to his creditors induces him to decline the nomination. The rebuke is put in a covert way, but is nevertheless apparent and striking.

THE English papers appear to be solicitous to have the Cuban question settled by Spain giving up the island, either to the United States for a liberal price, or the insurgents as the thing it must do if it refuses to sell. This course is all the more remarkable, as England has uniformly opposed the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, and during BUCHANAN's administration actually defeated the purchase, after the offer to sell for one hundred million was made by Spain and virtually accepted by us.

PACKER took up his residence at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, to get rid of paying his taxes in Carbon county. Having acquired a vast fortune he was unwilling to pay his taxes like other persons. He therefore fled to Philadelphia, where rich men have a way of shifting upon others their taxes; at any rate, where the policy is to tax capital lightly. It was a petty fraud quite characteristic no doubt. Of course PACKER makes money by keeping up his hotel residence in Philadelphia and voting in that city. If our friends of the press there will consult the tax roll, they can inform the people of the State how much it is he makes.

CHANGING FRONT.

Among the free traders the idea of realizing their theories in their practical application to Government, is beginning to be given up. With a mountain of debt, revenue must be obtained from some quarter. The abolition of tariff duties and a resort to direct taxation, even the most pronounced free trader hesitates to advocate. Hence the idea of a revenue tariff, without reference to protection, has been brought forward. The idea of absolute free trade has been so far abated as to cause to be recognized as the fixed necessity for revenue. This is the Chicago *Tribune's* idea now. After advocating zealously the free trade doctrine for the last two years, it turns its back on it and declares that the object is to "reform the tariff without diminishing the revenue." When these philosophers have progressed a few steps in their labors, we shall be curious to know what sort of agreement prevails in their ranks. The present tariff, which is said to be protective, certainly yields none too much revenue,—less from that source, in view of our gold necessities, cannot well be thought of for some time yet. If the opponents of the present law will stick to their text, we might probably rest without uneasiness; especially if the odious and unpolitical income tax be discontinued in obedience to the popular voice. A tariff that will raise as much revenue as the present law produces will be as different from free trade as white is different from black. We believe that a tariff adjusted so as to afford a certain degree of protection is absolutely essential to enable the country to bear the internal and income taxes, whereby the Government obtains its principal support. The protection which the new doctors would break down, simply enables the Government to collect readily the bulk of taxes necessary to meet its obligations. Possibly a purely revenue tariff, that will yield as much as the present law, can be contrived, though such a contrivance contemplates concessions which some of the contrivers little dream now of making. But when that has been accomplished another question will have been brought forth—how to supply the deficiency that will follow as the immediate result of the withdrawal of protection? But for the perils of scheming, we might, without the slightest fear of results, commit the question to those philosophers who propose to modify the tariff so as to raise the same amount of revenue that is now collected. The sailor's blanket which was lengthened at one end with the strip cut from the other, suggests the kind of reasoning involved in the new process. But the free traders having so far abandoned their original ground as to adopt the idea of tariff without regard to protection which will raise the same amount of revenue as the present law, we begin to think that the industry and capital of the country are not in much danger. We have lately seen that some dozen iron factories have been projected in the West and Northwest, while woolen and other branches of domestic manufactures are springing up all over that part of the country, which is the field where the free traders have been and are still making their greatest efforts. The Chicago *Tribune* having come down from its free trade stilts, we can find a ready reason in these facts for the change, and why there will be others. As manufactories multiply in the West and Northwest, the change will go on; and we shall expect to see the Chicago *Tribune* not much if any behind its high tariff namesake in New York, in setting forth the necessity of incorporating the protective with the revenue idea, in order to insure from all sources the revenue necessary to meet the wants of the government.

SHALL WE HAVE A POSTAL TELEGRAPH?

This question is under discussion in the United States, just as it was in Great Britain and some of the European States prior to its adoption. Investigation abroad proved that it was practicable, and would be in the highest degree advantageous to the people. The same result will follow the discussion of the subject here; it has already been taken hold of by leading and influential organs of public opinion, and we have no doubts whatever that the agitation will induce Congress to adopt measures to place the transmission of telegraphic messages under government control precisely to the same extent that it now monopolizes the carriage of written and printed matter. Next winter the question promises to be one of the most important that will engage the attention of Congress.

It is true that our present lines of telegraph are managed with great enterprise, but it would be absurd to claim that the conveyance of messages has been made so thorough a system as it can be made. Compared with the system developed by European governments, ours is in all respects unsatisfactory. Its rates are more extravagant, and its facilities trifling in comparison with those which might be afforded by postal management. The postal and telegraph systems are in their nature identical. If the government may properly carry letters, it may with equal propriety transmit messages, for they are nothing more than letters flashed with the speed of lightning. As to the propriety of the Government taking exclusive charge of the telegraph, the New York *Times* makes some pertinent remarks, which will meet the objections of those who deem such an exercise of authority outside its legitimate sphere of action:

> "The government conducts the Postoffice business by more than a permissive right. The servi e it rendersin this respect is one which nothing else than a government, organization may be relied upon to perform. The postal system in some particulars is more perfect in England than here, but neither here nor there could it be conducted with a like or equal certainty and efficiency, or at the same rate, by any other agency. Public opinion would revolt against a surrender of the control of the Postal Department to railroad or express companies, because the change would subject the service to the greed and caprice of corporations conducted solely with a view to their own profit. The performance of the service by the Government does not always imply a monopoly of that service. But the country would feel that its rights were better cared for and its interests more fully respected in the consideration of postal privileges in the hands of Government than by any or all companies which private corporations could afford."

These reasons apply to the telegraph with precisely the same force that they do to the postoffice. Once put the telegraph lines under Government control, and the proposition to transfer them back to the companies would be met by the same opposition that a plan to carry the mails by express would encounter.

The leading recommendations of the postal telegraphs are cheapness and the universality of its machinery. Every postoffice is a station for the receipt and transmission of messages, and the telegraphic system is made coextensive with the postal system. As to cheapness, the telegraph lines once in the possession of the Government would be managed, not as they are now, to make dividends on watered stock, but solely for the accommodation of the people. The Government would have no interest in charging exorbitant rates where there was no competition, as is the practice with existing companies, for the dividends would inure to the people under the postal system in the shape of low telegraphic rates.

In Europe, in Belgium, Switzerland and France, with low and uniform rates, the receipts of the telegraph have already more than covered the cost of construction and management, and are now a source of revenue to the government. In England the system is to be tried on a scale that will show its feasibility in this country. The Government has purchased all the telegraph lines at a cost of $7,000,000, and has united them with the postoffice department. It is proposed to have a uniform tariff of a shilling for 20-word messages to any part of the United Kingdom. The lines are to be extended in every direction, and under the new system it is contemplated to serve 3,376 places instead of 1,882 now served by telegraphs and railways, and to have 842 branch offices, instead of the 247 existing at present. There is now one telegraph office to every 12,000 of the population; the government will have one office to every 6,000 of the population. They propose, likewise, the creation of offices of deposit, every letter-box and every pillar-box being such an office, where messages will be received and sent to the telegraph office to be forwarded to their destination. The wires are to be brought into the money-order office in every town and district. In regard to the terms of the purchase of the English lines by the government, and the probable profits of the new system, we have this information:

> "The basis of the agreement entered into, under an act passed last year, for the transfer of the lines to the Government, was that a sum amounting to twenty years' purchase of the net profits of the various telegraph companies up to the 30th of June of last year, should be paid to the proprietors of those undertakings. On this basis the amount to be paid to the companies is over $9,000,000 in gold, but other expenses will swell the total to $11,000,000. If the expenses will swell the total to $11,000,000. If the expenses are kept down to $2,500,000, showing a net profit—enough to pay the interest upon the purchase money—and leave a surplus of nilly £50,000. The number of inland messages for the year ending last December was 6,030,000, upon which there was a receipt of £1,500,000. An increase for the first year of at least 2,500,000. Much of this increase is expected to come from bringing the telegraph nearer the center of the population, experience, both in the continent and in America, having shown that wherever telegraph facilities are by this means placed within easy reach of the people a large increase in the number of messages is certain to follow."

In a postal telegraph system in this country, the uniform rate adopted in England will be neither practicable nor desirable. We cover too great a part of the map such a plan, and the centers of population would not be taxed to maintain long lines in the West or to California and Oregon. The bill on the subject, approved by the Postmaster General, and which will come up in Congress at its next session, does not go to the length of the system England is putting into operation. It looks to the telegraph lines being constructed, maintained and operated by a private company under the general control of the Postoffice Department, subject to its constant supervision, using its offices and employees whenever possible, depending on private interest for economy in the operation of its lines; and its profits fixed on a limited investment, with its rates capable of being reduced. It is urged this system will combine the advantages of the government and corporate systems, with few of their defects. Under it, the following is given as the probable future rates for messages compared with existing charges:

	Present Proposed rates.	rates.
To offices within 50 miles of New York	$ 50	$ 25
To offices within 50 miles of Chicago	50	25
To offices within 50 miles of New Orleans	1 00	50
New York to Chicago	2 75	1 50
New York to San Francisco	6 75	1 25

A Missionary Excursion.

We have military and political excursions to the Pacific—excursions of Congressmen, editors, merchants and planters. All in the interest of the Administration, or something very much akin to that power in the land. But Chicago, through one of her eminent divines, comes in now with an appeal in behalf of a grand missionary excursion to the Pacific, which has been planned by the Old School and New School Presbyteries of Chicago. The idea is for the Board of Domestic Missions to send out a delegation one hundred strong, comprising ministers and laity, to begin a series of revival meetings at Omaha, and go over the Pacific Railroad, and holding meetings every night and selecting stations for missionaries and churches, getting grants of land for sites; then to divide at San Francisco, and do the same all along the coast north and south. Returning east the delegation will spend nine days in details on a half a dozen, visit all the principal churches, tell what they have seen and done, and endeavor at once to raise a fund of half a million to convey the second grand band, headed by Robert Patterson, of Chicago, who is writing up this grand demonstration, says a recital of the experience of the excursionists "would arouse our churches as nothing else has done the impression that these men were in earnest."

No Such Word as Impracticable.

In the Boston *Courier* of 1827, forty-two years ago, Mr. Joseph T. Buckingham, its editor, rebuked certain daring individuals who proposed a railroad from Boston to Albany, in the manner following:

> "Alchimides, or some other great man of antiquity, it is said, on finding that the word impossible was in his dictionary, might not become extinct from want of excitement, Sense and truth, we doubt not, have ere now, in spite of our natural and experimental philosophers to get up a project of a railroad from Boston to Albany. A project which every one knows, who knows the simplest rule in arithmetic, is impracticable, and which, if it could be made practicable, would be ruinous to the property of the whole territory of Massachusetts, and which, if practicable, every one of common sense knows it would be useless as a railroad from Boston to the moon."

This was the opinion of the leading journalist of New England in 1827. He was not alone in his view of the entire impracticability of railroads. But still in 1855 Massachusetts had one hundred and thirteen miles of railroad, and in 1868, one thousand four hundred and twenty-five miles—this in a State of only seven thousand eight hundred square miles. The value of the farms in Massachusetts in 1868 was $525,-230,918, and the value of real and personal property in Boston in 1868 was $495,773,700—achange due chiefly to railroads.

Admiral Porter's Latest Idea.

The mythological era has been exploded, after having somewhat destroyed the prestige of the Admiral, and his good friend Mr. Borie. But the Admiral has got another notion upon which to experiment. This is to employ several machinists on each vessel at a salary of $65 per month, who shall live forward and do the duty of first and second engineers, with a regular engineer in charge of the machinery, who will be the responsible officer. This arrangement will at first be tried on third and fourth class vessels and, if satisfactory, it will then be extended to the larger vessels of the Navy, though it will undoubtedly be upset by Congress at the next session. The engineers are already reduced one grade in the Navy by Admiral Porter. The engineer corps now numbers two hundred and sixty-two on the active list, hardly a sufficient number for the service. Science has upset the old traditions of the Navy, and the ancient mariners cannot accommodate themselves to the situation. This, we take it, is the trouble with Admiral Porter.

What the Ecumenical Council Proposes.

Of course it will be to hedge in the Church from all the liberalizing influences of the age, which are just now making such progress in the purely Catholic nations of Spain, France, Italy and Austria. To do otherwise would be contrary to all precedent, so far as the action of the Papal authorities is concerned. A Berlin paper of high standing has some curious information on this subject, and especially on the projects of the persons organizing in Rome the week of the Council. All the articles of the Syllabus are to be transformed into canons, and the religious orders are to be abolished, excepting five—the Jesuits, Dominicans, or preaching monks; Franciscans, Benedictines, and Lazarists, or missionaries. The regular clergy are to be established, whether they represent the democratic or republican element in the Church. The Council is also to increase the power of the bishops and by abolishing the immovability of the cures place them in a state of absolute dependence.

The Lay Vote.

Although a large majority of the Methodists have voted in favor of lay representation, the question has come up, is the majority sufficient to instruct the General Conference? The vote itself is of no binding force, it having been invited to ascertain the wishes of the denomination. It is held that the vote being comparatively meager, perhaps not half of the members having voted, the majority though considerable is not after all necessarily a true expression of the popular will. The *Methodist* combats this view with several cogent arguments, concluding as follows:

> "Having invited the people to vote, and the vote having been given, we cannot, with the facts here cited before us, set aside the result as fairly ascertained. Regarded as a form of petition the vote is overwhelming; tested by the principles applicable to a strictly legal election, it accords with the one which governs our own Legislature—that a majority of those present and voting to decide all questions."

A LETTER written to the *Episcopalian* and republished in the *Protestant Churchman*, dated at Chicago, says "Bronchial Chicago will get his walking papers, unless he repents his course, which he will not do, no matter what pressure is brought to bear on him." The writer says the feeling in favor of a thorough reformation in the church is growing. He says, "the sovereign powers of the Bishop must be shorn of their *dictum* for oppression. Church discipline must be made to conform to our national declaration of independence and the liberal views of the people. We want no crowned heads in this land of liberty." "I don't believe in compromises," he continues, "nor do I think our differences in the Church can be reconciled to suit either High or Low Churchmen. Better that we organize a new Protestant Episcopal Church at once, ready to hoist the flag when the next General Convention adjourns, for separation appears to me to be inevitable, with or without succession, to said under."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A report prevails in Halifax that the Pennsylvania coal monopolists intend to obtain possession of the coal lands of Nova Scotia, in order to regulate the price of coal and drive the miners into Pennsylvania. A Halifax dispatch says agents of the monopolists now hold many of the best coal lands, which are kept unworked, except at one or two points.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* has the following from its own correspondent at Mankato: "The eclipse was almost total here. Our chick as all went to roost, and as soon as the sun began to shine again the roosters all crowed, and the chickens went to their nests and laid another egg through mistake. One man received two dozen eggs this way to-day out of twelve hens."

In a paper read before the British Ethnological Society, Dr. King shows that "deformity is increasing in civilized life in consequence of the deplorable fashion of nursing children at one breast only." The child's head being thus kept "constantly inclined either to the right or to the left," the brain bulges it one way or the other, and so as the skull consolidates, develops a lopside little wretch. And the fashion thus toppled over by the head are suffered recklessly to suck their thumbs, "with the index finger placed as a rest upon the nasal bones, and thus inclining the nose sidewise." Dr. King praises the Esquimaux women for carrying their babies on their backs. In this way, he observes, "by a shrug of the shoulder the child is brought under the right or left breast, as the mother desires; the consequence of which is, that the head, inclining alternately to one side or the other, becomes symmetrical, and the face therefore also."

An applicant for a barber's services to cut his hair, in Paris, seated himself in the tonsorial chair, and was approached by an individual who walked around him once or twice, and finally taking his stand at some distance, attentively scrutinized the gentleman's face with the air of a connoisseur looking at a picture. "Well," said the traveler impatiently, "when are you going to begin?" "Pardon me, sir," was the polite reply; "I am not the operator, but the physiognomist. Adolphe!" he cried out, and a sleeved and aproned barber entered the hall, "a la Virgil!" With this laconic direction as to the model after which the gentleman's hair was to be arranged, the artist retired.

At Kinfoo, in China, Confucius was educated and lived. Here his descendants live. Here are numerous relics of the sage, some of the bronze censers, &c., bearing date B. C. 2300. The city has a population of about 25,000, eight out of ten families bearing his surname. The office of Che-shien or magistrate is hereditary in his family, as are also the official appointments. When the rebels occupied the surrounding country they spared the city of mandarins, declaring that they only wished to destroy the unjust and corrupt rulers, but that Confucius's descendants could not be so.

"Do you think, doctor," asked an anxious mother, "that it would improve little Johnny's health to take him to the country, bringing the tea-grub nearer the center of the population, experience, both in the continent and in America, having shown that wherever telegraph facilities are by this means placed within easy reach of the people a large increase in the number of messages is certain to follow."

In a postal telegraph system in this country, the uniform rate adopted in England will be neither practicable nor desirable. We cover too great a part of the map such a plan, and the centers of population would not be taxed to maintain long lines in the West or to California and Oregon. The bill on the subject, approved by the Postmaster General, and which will come up in Congress at its next session, does not go to the length of the system England is putting into operation. It looks to the telegraph lines being constructed, maintained and operated by a private company under the general control of the Postoffice Department, subject to its constant supervision, using its offices and employees whenever possible, depending on private interest for economy in the operation of its lines; and its profits fixed on a limited investment, with its rates capable of being reduced. It is urged this system will combine the advantages of the government and corporate systems, with few of their defects. Under it, the following is given as the probable future rates for messages compared with existing charges:

	Present Proposed rates.	rates.
To offices within 50 miles of New York	$ 50	$ 25
To offices within 50 miles of Chicago	50	25
To offices within 50 miles of New Orleans	1 00	50
New York to Chicago	2 75	1 50
New York to San Francisco	6 75	1 25

A Missionary Excursion.

We have military and political excursions to the Pacific—excursions of Congressmen, editors, merchants and planters. All in the interest of the Administration, or something very much akin to that power in the land. But Chicago, through one of her eminent divines, comes in now with an appeal in behalf of a grand missionary excursion to the Pacific, which has been planned by the Old School and New School Presbyteries of Chicago. The idea is for the Board of Domestic Missions to send out a delegation one hundred strong, comprising ministers and laity, to begin a series of revival meetings at Omaha, and go over the Pacific Railroad, and holding meetings every night and selecting stations for missionaries and churches, getting grants of land for sites; then to divide at San Francisco, and do the same all along the coast north and south. Returning east the delegation will spend nine days in details on a half a dozen, visit all the principal churches, tell what they have seen and done, and endeavor at once to raise a fund of half a million to convey the second grand band, headed by Robert Patterson, of Chicago, who is writing up this grand demonstration, says a recital of the experience of the excursionists "would arouse our churches as nothing else has done the impression that these men were in earnest."

No Such Word as Impracticable.

In the Boston *Courier* of 1827, forty-two years ago, Mr. Joseph T. Buckingham, its editor, rebuked certain daring individuals who proposed a railroad from Boston to Albany, in the manner following:

> "Alchimides, or some other great man of antiquity, it is said, on finding that the word impossible was in his dictionary, might not become extinct from want of excitement, Sense and truth, we doubt not, have ere now, in spite of our natural and experimental philosophers to get up a project of a railroad from Boston to Albany. A project which every one knows, who knows the simplest rule in arithmetic, is impracticable, and which, if it could be made practicable, would be ruinous to the property of the whole territory of Massachusetts, and which, if practicable, every one of common sense knows it would be useless as a railroad from Boston to the moon."

This was the opinion of the leading journalist of New England in 1827. He was not alone in his view of the entire impracticability of railroads. But still in 1855 Massachusetts had one hundred and thirteen miles of railroad, and in 1868, one thousand four hundred and twenty-five miles—this in a State of only seven thousand eight hundred square miles. The value of the farms in Massachusetts in 1868 was $525,-230,918, and the value of real and personal property in Boston in 1868 was $495,773,700—achange due chiefly to railroads.

Admiral Porter's Latest Idea.

The mythological era has been exploded, after having somewhat destroyed the prestige of the Admiral, and his good friend Mr. Borie. But the Admiral has got another notion upon which to experiment. This is to employ several machinists on each vessel at a salary of $65 per month, who shall live forward and do the duty of first and second engineers, with a regular engineer in charge of the machinery, who will be the responsible officer. This arrangement will at first be tried on third and fourth class vessels and, if satisfactory, it will then be extended to the larger vessels of the Navy, though it will undoubtedly be upset by Congress at the next session. The engineers are already reduced one grade in the Navy by Admiral Porter. The engineer corps now numbers two hundred and sixty-two on the active list, hardly a sufficient number for the service. Science has upset the old traditions of the Navy, and the ancient mariners cannot accommodate themselves to the situation. This, we take it, is the trouble with Admiral Porter.

What the Ecumenical Council Proposes.

Of course it will be to hedge in the Church from all the liberalizing influences of the age, which are just now making such progress in the purely Catholic nations of Spain, France, Italy and Austria. To do otherwise would be contrary to all precedent, so far as the action of the Papal authorities is concerned. A Berlin paper of high standing has some curious information on this subject, and especially on the projects of the persons organizing in Rome the week of the Council. All the articles of the Syllabus are to be transformed into canons, and the religious orders are to be abolished, excepting five—the Jesuits, Dominicans, or preaching monks; Franciscans, Benedictines, and Lazarists, or missionaries. The regular clergy are to be established, whether they represent the democratic or republican element in the Church. The Council is also to increase the power of the bishops and by abolishing the immovability of the cures place them in a state of absolute dependence.

The Lay Vote.

Although a large majority of the Methodists have voted in favor of lay representation, the question has come up, is the majority sufficient to instruct the General Conference? The vote itself is of no binding force, it having been invited to ascertain the wishes of the denomination. It is held that the vote being comparatively meager, perhaps not half of the members having voted, the majority though considerable is not after all necessarily a true expression of the popular will. The *Methodist* combats this view with several cogent arguments, concluding as follows:

> "Having invited the people to vote, and the vote having been given, we cannot, with the facts here cited before us, set aside the result as fairly ascertained. Regarded as a form of petition the vote is overwhelming; tested by the principles applicable to a strictly legal election, it accords with the one which governs our own Legislature—that a majority of those present and voting to decide all questions."

A LETTER written to the *Episcopalian* and republished in the *Protestant Churchman*, dated at Chicago, says "Bronchial Chicago will get his walking papers, unless he repents his course, which he will not do, no matter what pressure is brought to bear on him." The writer says the feeling in favor of a thorough reformation in the church is growing. He says, "the sovereign powers of the Bishop must be shorn of their *dictum* for oppression. Church discipline must be made to conform to our national declaration of independence and the liberal views of the people. We want no crowned heads in this land of liberty." "I don't believe in compromises," he continues, "nor do I think our differences in the Church can be reconciled to suit either High or Low Churchmen. Better that we organize a new Protestant Episcopal Church at once, ready to hoist the flag when the next General Convention adjourns, for separation appears to me to be inevitable, with or without succession, to said under."

FROM FLORIDA.

A Trip Over the Florida Railroad—The Corn, Cotton and Sugar Crops in the Largest Degree Promising—The Fertility of the Soil—Opening Up Navigation—Immigration Invited—Advice to Northern Immigrants.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
STEAMER MEECKDITA, FLORIDA RAILROAD }
LINE, August 10, 1869. }

Since I last wrote you from the deck of this steamer, I have landed and re-embarked. This is the story in brief; to tell it *in extenso* would be too much for your or your readers' patience. With the present facilities for travel enjoyed by Florida, a large area of the State can be viewed within a month.

A day or two after I landed, Mr. Yulee, of the Florida Railroad, induced me to accompany him on a trip to Cedar Keys, the Gulf terminus of the road. The distance is one hundred and fifty-four miles, a pleasant ride, taking us from seven o'clock in the morning till about five o'clock in the afternoon. There is regularly now but one train daily each way, so that the detentions at the several stations are somewhat protracted. On steamer days they run special trains at greater speed.

I was prepared to hear grievous murmurings along the way from the planters, the early part of the season having been signalized by a very severe drought. In this I was agreeably disappointed. The corn, which has suffered most, will, nevertheless, in most sections, give nearly, if not quite, all the provisions needed, while the cotton and sugar cane are in the largest degree promising. The planters were holding their breath when I left, in daily dread of the appearance of the cotton caterpillar. In some parts it has already commenced its ravages, while in others it is just playing, as it were, with its prey, like the cat with a mouse. It is remarkable that it will sometimes show itself in small numbers a considerable time before it goes to work, and even when it had "no serious intentions," for that season, at least. This fact makes the planter's life, about this time of the year, one of intense anxiety, when his doom has not been already sealed by the devastation of his fair acres. There is an almost unaccountable fascination about these fair acres when they are blooming in cotton. One needs to have lived among them to be able to understand why, with so many other surer staples suitable for the soil inviting their attention, Florida planters will risk so much upon this bait for bugs and worms. Capt. John M. Taylor, of Ocala, Marion county, though fully as successful as his neighbors in cotton culture, and having a very handsome prospect in this direction, is decidedly of the opinion that sugar cane is the crop for Florida. I was interested in the experience of a gentleman I met on the Florida Railroad, in this connection. He told me that he was doing very handsomely with a variety of sorghum that yields sugar under a somewhat peculiar, though not difficult treatment. This he resorts to as a provisional crop until his sugar cane is in full bearing. You are aware that unless you have unusual facilities for purchasing canes for seed, it takes all the produce of the first three or four years to get a sugar estate land planted. This once well done, however, it is done for years.

In the way of developing the wonderful resources of Florida, I know of no man who has been and is more useful than Mr. H. L. Hart, of Palatka. He has taken contracts for opening up the navigation of the almost countless lakes of South Florida. This system of lake canals, dredging out natural outlets and devising measures for keeping under restraint the luxuriant growths of vegetation that so scarcely less active on the water than on land and high in the air, conspire against the even flow of the current. Though a man of cool judgment, as evidenced by the success of almost everything he lays his hand to, he has a way of inspiring a listener with an interest nearly short of enthusiasm. He has already opened to rail settlement thousands of acres of valuable land, besides adding greatly to the value of those already occupied.

There is the greatest eagerness all through Florida to attract immigration from the North. The authorities have appointed J. S. Adams, Esq., of Jacksonville, Commissioner of emigration, and he has issued a valuable pamphlet made of contributions from intelligent gentlemen in all parts of the State, setting forth its claims of each to attention. It can be had gratuitously by application to him. There seems to be no end to the *accidental* openings that are possible in Florida. A gentleman the other day told me of an Englishman of large means and of his acquaintance who, being of an *empiric* turn of mind, had a great variety of experiments illustrative of this general idea on hand. For example, he has realized most satisfactory returns from hemp seed and soldiers' tooth for oil, and the best for sugar.

Being asked for my general advice in regard to moving to Florida, let me say that no one ought to emigrate to the North until he is satisfied that he and his family are duly provided for with *adaptability*, and that they are in some degree qualified with the temperament of the trial which are to put this quality to the proof. Florida is undergoing no process of artificial labor, but the man who will not work or mismanagement of any sort is certain to grow homesick, and if he ever gets away he will have a hard reading tale to tell.

Two of your weeklies did me good at Palatka. Capt. Bigelow handed to me by my friend Prof. J. E. Ayers and his bonnie Annie that you tell me have *coalesced*. And he of the large heart and brain, whose breadth of sympathies almost forbids one to say of him, my friend—the friend of his race, William Thaw—will not refuse me the melancholy satisfaction of extending to him and the bereaved mother of his babe the sympathies of one who scarcely knows him save in the story of his good deeds. Long life to a man's heart and brain before the small coffin! How fragrant with the air of Eden are the recollections of an infant's smiles? C.

THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

The Insurance Companies and the Losses.

[From the Philadelphia Insurance Reporter.]

The fire upon South Front street, on the night of the 4th inst., proved disastrous in the extreme, not only to the insurance companies, but also to the owner of the buildings, which insurances amounted to only $51,000. The insurance upon stock, large as it appears to some unacquainted with the immense strength of insurance companies, will affect but slightly those leviathans that have promised to indemnify, and who will undoubtedly make good their contracts.

The loss upon whisky will amount to probably two millions, divided among nearly two hundred companies, whose combined capitals reach $50,000,000, and, together with combined surplus and capital, $77,000,000! Those nervous individuals who have prophesied the failure of one-half of these companies interested, had only to refresh their knowledge of the *status* and resources of companies.

One or two heretofore weak companies may not probably pay as readily as some might like, but with these slight exceptions we have little doubt that the losses will be speedily adjusted, settled and paid.

Paris in Full Summer.

[Correspondence of the London Morning Post.]

The aspect of the boulevards tells us that we are in full summer. Outside the *cafes* and restaurants people are clustered together slowly consuming ices, or drinking German beer, which has become a favorite beverage with the Parisians since the period of the Universal Exhibition. Men sit with their hats off, and look fatigued and lazy; the waiters have all one article of dress and lassitude seems to possess this hard worked class when the sun is hot. The women trip by, provided with pink lined parasols, in pretty toilets, all hair and no bonnet, and such high heeled boots as past generations only wore at court and in drawing rooms. But how prettily women dress this summer! So much picturesque variety! There is a dreamy, gauzy transparency about the *jupons* of many bright colors. Then the tunic-like drapery which covers the bust, and goes winding and ruffling about a little below the knees, is also a mysterious vapory material, which gets into a pleasant interlaced difficulty low down the back of the figure, surrounding one of the ladies' days. But, thank heaven! these costumes of 1869 taper off gradually by a combination of bread ribbon [illegible]. Taking my seat at one of the *cafes* on the boulevards to-day, and watching the pretty toilets, I began to meditate how it was that the Parisian ladies almost invariably dress with good taste, no matter how the fashion shop. Ere long I got into conversation on the subject with a neighbor, who proved to be a lady's tailor—a most intelligent artist, living in a handsome manner and [illegible] perfect gentleman. He told me that French ladies allow their tradespeople to dress them as they like, and that the ladies of other lands, "Then," he added, "we have a natural feeling for color, as the Germans have for music; we at once see a discord; it shocks us. Sobriety of color is a great secret for quiet yet handsome dress. I have been in London. Some of your higher classes have much improved in their taste of late, but I have often got their toilets from M. W., who is as great an artist in dress as Meyerbeer is in [illegible] for color. I wish that I could write M. W.'s biography. His influence over the fashionable population that of any other man in ancient or modern history. A wave of his hand in the season was quite sufficient to make a woman world—assumes a new aspect.—Then again, [illegible] my neighbor, "we have so many fashion books written with sound judgment; so many guides." Hereupon he took from his pocket [illegible] Modes Parisiennes. "There, now, look at this! Suppose you wanted to know about autumn large sad robes. Eh, bien! You understand that" interrogated my friend. How mean and vulgar now often we all do it. I [illegible] thought I did." I now became nervous, and thanked my friend and the tailor with a little put down, as you always feel when you leave the presence of a superior artist. I walk on until I find myself in the gardens of the Tuileries. It is Sunday; a bright hot sunlight. The venerable orange trees in green tubs are all there in full force, doing sentinel duty under the big old trees of the old royal residence. Round about and everywhere you meet with the toddling and screaming beginning of the next generation. The trees are getting slightly but surely the yellow leaf; but how gay and beautifully bright are the flower gardens of the Tuileries! The chief is away, so the Parisians can walk up to the palace windows, watch the sparkling fountains, and learn Pagan history from the marble statues which intersperse the flowers. In the cool shade, many dames mit with on Sunday the new, very few, true lovers our heart-lore still produces. As I [illegible] along the Rue de Rivoli to write this letter I meet the military bands going to play in the Champs Elysees, the resorts of the [illegible] carriages are going on slowly towards the Champs Elysees, and such a crowd of well dressed citizens on the pathways.

New Propeller for Steamers.

A new style of sidewheel propeller is exhibiting at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on a model steamer, which is said to be free from the jar of the present wheel, and consequently will secure greater speed, and produce less commotion in the water. The wheels are made like augurs, and are, in fact, a prolongation of the common screw blade in a circular form. Such a wheel would doubtless enter the water easier than the ordinary sidewheel, and be free from the heavy drawback the latter labors under in leaving the water, but whether it will give more power with an equal amount of steam is not clear.

The model steamer with an augur-like screw, running alongside the keel from stem to stern, was exhibited in Washington years ago, and we never heard that the invention was ever applied to any vessel. The only difference between Ericsson and the Bridgeport plan is that the former was a straight augur, while the latter has a circular shape. There is always found to be a great difference between the working of a model and the application of the invention to practical uses. But if the new invention will obviate the incessant jar and other objections that the ordinary sidewheel labors under, and also save the severe twisting of the stern that is so objectionable in the screw—even if there is a gain in speed—it will be a great improvement over the present means of propelling steam vessels.

STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

The Conflict of Authority in New York—Chief Justice Taney's Decision in a Similar Case, from Wisconsin.

In the case of Abelman *vs.* Booth, in Howard's Supreme Court reports, (21st vol., 523 p.) Chief Justice Taney lays down the law in precisely a similar state of facts as that existing in New York, between Judge McCunn of the State Judiciary, and the United States authorities, in the case of Pratt, the Texan murderer. The Booth case, it will be remembered, grew out of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, and created great excitement in the country at the time of its occurrence. On an appeal the Chief Justice delivered an opinion to the effect that State courts have no jurisdiction in cases of alleged crime against the Government where the process of the United States Judges have been issued and the prisoner is in the custody of the Federal authorities. The following is that part of the decision of the Chief Justice under which Marshal Barlow claims his action has been legal, and that of Judge McCunn illegal:

"We do not question the authority of State court, or judge, who is authorized by the laws of the State to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* to issue it in any case where the party is imprisoned within its territorial limits; provided it does not appear when the application is made that the person imprisoned is in custody under the authority of the United States.

"The court or judge has a right to inquire, in this mode of proceeding, for what cause and by what authority the prisoner is confined within the territorial limits of state sovereignty. And it is the duty of the Marshal, or other person having the custody of the prisoner, to make known to the judge or court, by a proper return, the authority by which he holds him in custody. This right to inquire by process of *habeas corpus* and the duty of the officer to make a return, grows, necessarily, out of the complex character of our government, and the existence of two distinct and separate sovereignties within the same territorial space, each of them restricted in its powers, and each within its sphere of action, prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, independent of the other. But, after the return is made, and the State judge or court judicially apprised that the party is in custody under the authority of the United States, they can proceed no further. They then know that the prisoner is within the dominion and jurisdiction of another government, and that neither the writ of *habeas corpus* nor any other process issued under State authority can pass over the line of division between the two sovereignties. He is then within the domain and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If he has committed an offense against their laws, their tribunals alone can punish him. If he is wrongfully imprisoned, their judicial tribunals can release him and afford him redress. And although he may have said, in the duty of the Marshal or other person holding him, to make known by a proper return, the authority under which he detains him, it is at the same time imperatively his duty to obey the process of the United States, to hold the prisoner in custody under it, and to refuse obedience to the mandate or process of any other government. And consequently it is his duty not to take the prisoner, or suffer him to be taken, before a State judge or court upon a *habeas corpus* issued under State authority. No State judge or court, after they are judicially informed that the party is imprisoned under the authority of the United States, has any right to interfere with him, or to require him to be brought before them. And if the authority of the United States, or judicial process or otherwise should attempt to control the Marshal or other authorized officer or agent of the United States in any respect, in the custody of his prisoner, it would be his duty to resist it, and to call to his aid any force that might be necessary to maintain the authority of the supreme law of the conference. No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judge by whom it is issued; and an attempt to enforce it beyond those boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence."

A SHARP OPERATION.

The Pithole Bond Robbery in a New Phase—$106,000 in Counterfeit Given for one $1,000 Bond and Three Pounds of old Paper.

For some time past it has been known to the authorities of New York that there existed in that city an organized gang of financiers, acting under authority of Wall street recommendations, whose chief business was to negotiate sales of stolen bonds thrown upon the market. A few days ago General Butterfield, through one of the Treasury agents—Mr. Sampson—informed the Superintendent of Police that there were in New York a number of persons dealing in stolen bonds, and asked Mr. Kennedy to find out their names. The Superintendent at once conferred with the Sub-Treasurer and obtained some tangible points upon which to work. He learned that Mr. Sampson, and Colonel Baker, of the Secret Service, had recovered $125,000 of the bonds stolen from Mr. Bonnehoff, of Hoboken, N. J., on the 16th of last month, and the sale to be completed on Thursday, at Hudson City. The Superintendent at once conferred with Chief Kelso, who detailed detectives Entwistle, Tilley and Tulley, of his squad, to assist the United States authorities. On Wednesday these officers reported to Mr. Sampson, of the Treasury Department, and after a conference a plan of action was agreed upon. It was agreed that a Wall street broker, whose name is suppressed for obvious reasons, should complete the negotiations. A man known to be a detective of the Treasury Department, was named as the representative of the Wall street broker. He had several interviews with three men at various points in this city and Hoboken. The deal was to be closed at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon—he was to meet them at Rooke's Hotel, corner of Fulton and Hudson streets, Hoboken, and effect a transfer. The New York detectives were there, but there was no negotiation—the sellers giving as an excuse that they had failed to secure the bonds. Two o'clock Friday was then set upon as the hour for completing the purchase and exchanging the money.

While these negotiations were pending between the United States detective agents and the bond dealers, Kel

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

T LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of TOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 133.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest, by

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 16, 1869.

The local money market assumed no new phases to-day. Its general features are the same as last reported. New York, however, the great center of finance, the future of the money market is engaging much attention of prominent stock operators, and beginning to excite among all classes, in view of its uncertainties, grave cautions respecting time loans. On Saturday, although money on call was freely offered at moderate rates, ranging in extreme figures from five to seven per cent, with some exceptions, commercial paper of long date was only accepted with reluctance, and discounts ruled stiff, even on prime names, at eight to ten per cent. The Sunday *Herald* in its notice of the bank statments of last week, says:

Another unfavorable bank statement somewhat surprised the street this afternoon, after a day of easy money, with numerous transactions at five per cent, and exceptional ones as low as four. To find, notwithstanding this free supply of currency, that the banks had actually reduced their legal reserve during the week to the extent of over $3,000,000 —$1,340,000 by loss of specie and $1,300,000 by loss of legal tenders—created some astonishment. Nor was the cause of this exhibit in the matter of legal tenders clearly understood, when the heavy disbursements of the Government on account of bonds purchased was considered, and at present the only explanation that could be offered was the assumption of a much heavier movement of currency to the Southwest during the week than had been expected. Another way to easily accounted for by the large payments of customs duties, the importers taking advantage of the lower figure of the premium to move goods out of bond. Against this loss of legal reserve is a decrease in the bank liabilities by a reduction in the amount of the deposits of $3,267,297, which is more than counterbalanced, however, by increased expansion in the loans and discounts, amounting to $1,826,008. The banks now hold $1,481,400 money in excess of the legal reserve $20,648,276, against $22,581,676 last Saturday.

—United States bonds have been weak and again lower. Large supplies are coming in from the interior and the banks, and with few buyers the market has made further declines and closes quite weak. The decline in gold to 133¾ has helped the decline in bonds.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	122¾	122¾	122¾
1862 5-20's	123¾	123¾	123¾
1864 5-20's	120¾	120¾	121
1865 5-20's, old	121¾	120¾	121
1865 5-20's, new	120¾	119¾	119¾
1867 5-20's	119¾	119¾	119¾
1868	120	119¾	119¾
10-40's	113	113	113
Gold	134	134	133¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 14.	Aug. 16.	Adv. Dec.
Gold	134¼	133½	¾
U. S. bonds, 1881	122¾	122¾	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862..122¾		122¾	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864..121¾		121	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865	121	121	...
U. S. B. new 15s, 5-20's, 65..120¾		119¾	¾
U. S. B. new 15s, 5-20's, 67..119¾		119¾	...
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, 68..120¾		119¾	¾
U. S. 10-40's	114	113	1

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 16, 1869.	10 00	11 15	12 12	2 0	1 25	4 00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	209¾	209¾	210¼	209¾	210¼	...
Hudson River	...	...	185¼	...	185¾	...
Harlem	...	...	132	...	132	...
Reading	...	95¾	95¾	96¼	96¼	96¼
Michigan Central	...	...	130¾	...	130¾	...
Michigan Southern	...	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	103¾
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	...	102¾	102¾	102¾	103¼	...
Fort Wayne	...	...	122¾	122¾	122¾	...
Chicago and Northwestern	88	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼	...
do preferred	87	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	...
Rock Island	...	112¾	113	112¾	113¼	...
Toledo and Wabash	...	74	...	74	...	...
Toledo and Wabash pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	...	154	...	154	...	...
St. Paul	...	87¾	88¼	87¾	87¾	...
St. Paul preferred	...	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¾	...
Ohio and Mississippi	...	32	...	32	...	...
Pacific Mail	...	83	...	83	...	...
Western Union Telegraph	...	58¼	...	58¼	58¾	...
Adams Express	...	58¼	...	58¼	58¾	...
Merchants' Union Express	...	21	...	21	...	...
American M. U. Express	...	38¾	...	38¾	39	...
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	...	66¼	...	66¼	66½	...
United States Express	...	...	...	...	60½	...
Gold	...	134	133¾	134	133¾	...

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	209¾	210¼	½	...
Hudson River	186	185¾	...	¼
Harlem	132	132	...	...
Reading	96	96¼	¼	...
Mich. Central	...	130¾	...	...
Mich. Southern	105¾	104¼	...	1½
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...
Cleve. and Pittsb.	103¼	103¼	...	...
Fort Wayne	155	154½	...	½
Chicago and North'n	88	88¼	¼	...
do preferred	87½	87¾	¼	...
Rock Island	114½	113	...	1½
Toledo and Wabash	74	74	...	...
do preferred	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	...	154	...	...
St. Paul	87¾	87¾	...	...
do preferred	98¾	98¾	...	...
Ohio and Miss.	31¾	32	¼	...
Pacific Mail	83	83	...	...
Western U. Tel.	58¼	58¼	...	...
Adams Express	58¾	58¾	...	...
Merch U. Ex.	20¾	21	¼	...
American M. U. Ex	38¾	38¾	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	66¼	66¼	...	...
United States Ex.	67	66½	...	½

—The Chicago *Tribune*, August 15th, says: The stagnation of business and plethora of money may be regarded as the order for this year. There has been a perceptible increase in the demand for loans since this time last week, and the deposit lines of the banks have run down considerably, especially during the past few days. The usual fall movement of currency from New York to the West has also begun in earnest, and between $300,000 and $400,000 was ordered from New York by banks of this city to-day. If there is anything like a proportionate demand from other Western cities, the drain of currency from New York will be sufficiently enough during the next week to make money scarce in that market, and cause a further depression in prices of government bonds and railway stocks. In this market money continues easy yet, but the active employment of loaning capital in the movement of the crops, and the drain of currency that has now set in, both to the West and South, will necessarily make money tight before the close of the month. Our new Western connections by means of the Pacific Railroad will also begin to have an effect upon the general money market before long. Money is stringent in California, and has been so for several months, and there is a strong desire in San Francisco and other California cities to have greenbacks for currency as a means of relief. If the national currency should be adopted there, it would cause a drain of greenbacks to California, which, in conjunction with that of the South, would make currency scarcer than it has ever been since the issue of government money."

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Wines.

Reports from Champagne say:—"Our prospects are anything but cheering. The month of June, with its alternations of heat and cold, has seriously delayed and prolonged the flowering of the vine, and hence our vineyards present a general state of suffering in the shape of a disastrous *coulure*, which in our first growth has reached away beyond two-thirds of the fruit. The black grapes have suffered more than the white, but even the latter have been reduced about one-half. The summer temperature, which the month of July has brought us is, however, favorable to those grapes that have escaped the disaster. Such is the situation of our vines. Those wines of 1868 which remained in casks have been eagerly sought after, and their price has risen accordingly. Fortunate are the houses that have in their possession any wines of 1865, and that will be able to secure sufficient stocks of 1868's.

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending August 12:

Georges Codfish—Last sales at $7 00; market firm.

Mackerel—One lare of 250 bbls of Bay arrived last week; sales of large 2s at $15 25; small, $11 25; large 3s, $12 00; small, $7 75. Shore are in fair receipt. No. 1s are selling for $21 00@21 75; 2s, $12 00; 3s, $8 00.

Fresh Halibut—Last sales of Bank at $10 00 per cwt for white, and $8 for gray.

Smoked Halibut—$22@23 per cwt.

Oil—Cod $56@58 per gal.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, August 15, 1869. }

There was but little animation in trade today. Flour is quiet but firm. In grain there is but little doing. Wheat and corn are in fair request at full prices. Bacon and lard is in active request at advancing prices. Nearly all kinds of fruits are tending downward.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is well supplied, with sales at $1 50@$3 00 ₱ bbl., as to quality.

BEESWAX—Sales of pure at 40c, and mixed with grease at 30c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Very dull at from $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush for good to choice navy.

BUTTER—Sales at from 25@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—Sales at from 20@22c ₱ lb, as to quality.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches—Sales at $4 00 ₱ box.

PEACHES—Receipts large and market dull at $1 00@1 75 ₱ box, as to quality.

PEARS—Sales at $4 00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Market dull, with sales from store at $1@1 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality. By the bushel from store 50 cents is the outside price for the best.

ONIONS—Market dull at $1 00 ₱ bushel for choice.

PLUMS—Sales at $4 ₱ box.

TOMATOES—Sales at 50c@$1 00 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Market dull and we quote at 23@25c ₱ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—There is a dull market, with sales at 15@16c ₱ doz., as to condition and quality.

CRANBERRY—We quote Florida Cranberry cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

CARBON OIL—Firm at 28c in large lots, and 30c in a small way.

BACON, LARD, ETC—Market firm with a good demand. We quote bacon shoulders 15½c; rib sides 18½c; clear do 19c; sugar cured hams 23½c; dried beef 22½c; lard in tierces 20½c; lard in buckets 21½c—less pork $3 50.

LARD OIL—Market firm and scarcely with sales at $1 30@1 42 for extra No. 1, and $1 00@1 05 for No. 2.

LIME—Steady. Sales of Cleveland at $2 25, and White Lime at $1 50.

HAY—Dull at $14@18 00 ₱ ton for new crop, from country wagons.

FEATHERS—The market is firmer but unchanged. The receipts are light. Well known brands are held very firmly. Inferior grades are nominal in price. We quote from store good spring in bbls at $0 50@0 75; choice spring in bbls $7 00@7 50, and winter wheat flour in bbls at $7 25@7 75, for fortune to choice. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern trade: Best brands, in barrels, from $7 88@8 00, and in sacks, $7 50@7 75; second best brands from $7 50 to 7 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 60, and good extra and baker's flour in barrels from $6 50@6 60 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $6 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The grain market continues dull and prices unchanged from our last report. Choice old red winter wheat commands $1 45, and new red winter do wheat $1 40, with a fair demand. Choice old yellow corn readily commands $1 00 in the track, and $1 05@1 06 from store. Oats are unsettled and dull at 48c for new on the track, and from store at 55c; on the track old oats bring 56c, and from store 63@65c. Rye is quiet at $1 18@1 20 on the track for old, and new at $1 15 ₱ bush. Barley is quiet and nominally $1 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—Business is good. Prices are firm at previous figures. We quote: Pure rye whiskies at $1 10@1 12; common rectified, $1 05; and proof rectified $1 12. Baltimore rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $3 00@$5 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, August 14, 1869. }

We have no transactions to report in our oil market yesterday. The market was unchanged, but firm. There appears to be more buyers than sellers at present quotations. Spot or seller August, crude is quoted at 15@15½c; seller all year 11½c is offered; buyer's option all year is 16¼@16½c. For refined holders were asking last evening 29c for August; September 32½c, and for the late September and October 33@33½c, but there were no sales reported at these figures.

Since writing the above, we have learned of two sales of refined, viz:

50 bbls. September to October at.....33c

50 each, September to October, at.....33c

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 16.—Closing prices [4th]: Crude in bulk firm and fairly active; 17½c; crude in bbls dull and unchanged at 23@24½c.

NEW YORK, August 16, 2 P. M.—Market quiet but firm. Crude 17¾c, and refined 32½@32½c. CITY HALL, August 16, 12 M.—Market quiet and firm; offering 5 ₱ cent asking $5 40. No sales. EIN and TURPENTINE—Dealers elsewhere understood when the heavy disbursements of the Government on account of bonds purchased was considered, and at present the only explanation that could be offered was the assumption of a much heavier movement of currency to the Southwest during the week than had been expected. Another way to easily accounted for by the large payments of customs duties, the importers taking advantage of the lower figure of the premium to move goods out of bond. Against this loss of legal reserve is a decrease in the bank liabilities by a reduction in the amount of the deposits of $3,267,297, which is more than counterbalanced, however, by increased expansion in the loans and discounts, amounting to $1,826,008. The banks now hold $1,481,400 money in excess of the legal reserve $20,648,276, against $22,581,676 last Saturday.

—United States bonds have been weak and again lower. Large supplies are coming in from the interior and the banks, and with few buyers the market has made further declines and closes quite weak. The decline in gold to 133¾ has helped the decline in bonds.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	122¾	122¾	122¾
1862 5-20's	123¾	123¾	123¾
1864 5-20's	120¾	120¾	121
1865 5-20's, old	121¾	120¾	121
1865 5-20's, new	120¾	119¾	119¾
1867 5-20's	119¾	119¾	119¾
1868	120	119¾	119¾
10-40's	113	113	113
Gold	134	134	133¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 14.	Aug. 16.	Adv. Dec.
Gold	134¼	133½	¾
U. S. bonds, 1881	122¾	122¾	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862..122¾		122¾	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864..121¾		121	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865	121	121	...
U. S. B. new 15s, 5-20's, 65..120¾		119¾	¾
U. S. B. new 15s, 5-20's, 67..119¾		119¾	...
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, 68..120¾		119¾	¾
U. S. 10-40's	114	113	1

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 16, 1869.	10 00	11 15	12 12	2 0	1 25	4 00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	209¾	209¾	210¼	209¾	210¼	...
Hudson River	...	...	185¼	...	185¾	...
Harlem	...	...	132	...	132	...
Reading	...	95¾	95¾	96¼	96¼	96¼
Michigan Central	...	...	130¾	...	130¾	...
Michigan Southern	...	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	103¾
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	...	102¾	102¾	102¾	103¼	...
Fort Wayne	...	...	122¾	122¾	122¾	...
Chicago and Northwestern	88	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼	...
do preferred	87	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	...
Rock Island	...	112¾	113	112¾	113¼	...
Toledo and Wabash	...	74	...	74	...	...
Toledo and Wabash pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	...	154	...	154	...	...
St. Paul	...	87¾	88¼	87¾	87¾	...
St. Paul preferred	...	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¾	...
Ohio and Mississippi	...	32	...	32	...	...
Pacific Mail	...	83	...	83	...	...
Western Union Telegraph	...	58¼	...	58¼	58¾	...
Adams Express	...	58¼	...	58¼	58¾	...
Merchants' Union Express	...	21	...	21	...	...
American M. U. Express	...	38¾	...	38¾	39	...
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	...	66¼	...	66¼	66½	...
United States Express	...	...	...	...	60½	...
Gold	...	134	133¾	134	133¾	...

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	209¾	210¼	½	...
Hudson River	186	185¾	...	¼
Harlem	132	132	...	...
Reading	96	96¼	¼	...
Mich. Central	...	130¾	...	...
Mich. Southern	105¾	104¼	...	1½
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...
Cleve. and Pittsb.	103¼	103¼	...	...
Fort Wayne	155	154½	...	½
Chicago and North'n	88	88¼	¼	...
do preferred	87½	87¾	¼	...
Rock Island	114½	113	...	1½
Toledo and Wabash	74	74	...	...
do preferred	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	...	154	...	...
St. Paul	87¾	87¾	...	...
do preferred	98¾	98¾	...	...
Ohio and Miss.	31¾	32	¼	...
Pacific Mail	83	83	...	...
Western U. Tel.	58¼	58¼	...	...
Adams Express	58¾	58¾	...	...
Merch U. Ex.	20¾	21	¼	...
American M. U. Ex	38¾	38¾	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	66¼	66¼	...	...
United States Ex.	67	66½	...	½

—The Chicago *Tribune*, August 15th, says: The stagnation of business and plethora of money may be regarded as the order for this year. There has been a perceptible increase in the demand for loans since this time last week, and the deposit lines of the banks have run down considerably, especially during the past few days. The usual fall movement of currency from New York to the West has also begun in earnest, and between $300,000 and $400,000 was ordered from New York by banks of this city to-day. If there is anything like a proportionate demand from other Western cities, the drain of currency from New York will be sufficiently enough during the next week to make money scarce in that market, and cause a further depression in prices of government bonds and railway stocks. In this market money continues easy yet, but the active employment of loaning capital in the movement of the crops, and the drain of currency that has now set in, both to the West and South, will necessarily make money tight before the close of the month. Our new Western connections by means of the Pacific Railroad will also begin to have an effect upon the general money market before long. Money is stringent in California, and has been so for several months, and there is a strong desire in San Francisco and other California cities to have greenbacks for currency as a means of relief. If the national currency should be adopted there, it would cause a drain of greenbacks to California, which, in conjunction with that of the South, would make currency scarcer than it has ever been since the issue of government money."

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid and fluid at lowest temperatures.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,

Will cut screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle oil, Wool Head-Light Oil, Tanners' Stuff- Benzole, Rig & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Burrow Oil, Paraffine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam at Vacuum. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and nearly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples to engineers and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. KENNY E. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133⅝.

NEW YORK, August 16—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy and steady at 6@7 per cent. on call loans, chiefly at the inside rate.

STERLING

Dull at 109⅞@110⅝.

GOLD

Lower, opening at 134 and closing at 133⅛. Carrying rates 3@6 per cent. Clearances $7,009,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Heavy and lower, but closed steady. Coupons '81, 122¼@122⅜; do '62, 123½@123⅝; do '64, 121¾@121⅞; do '65, 121¾@121⅞; do new, 119¾@120; do '67, 120¼@120⅝; do '68, 119⅞@120; 10-40's, 113¼@113⅜; Pacifics, 108⅛@ 108¾.

STATE BONDS

Dull. Missouris 87½; old Tennessees 62½; new do 63½; old Virginias 55; new do 60; North Carolinas 56; new do 49.

STOCKS

Have been irregular during the day. In the forenoon the market was in the main weak. Michigan Southern, Rock Island, Northwestern and St. Paul being most depressed. The Vanderbilt shares were firm. Erie, and Central rose from 2 to 2½, which, however, was not maintained. In the early part of the afternoon the market was generally firm and strong on Michigan Southern and Reading, the latter on a rumor that the city of Philadelphia has agreed to indemnify the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the suspension of navigation until the water works of that city are better supplied with water. The supposition that this may largely increase the coal traffic of the Reading road caused no advance. New York was again active, and while Michigan Southern and Northwestern were strong from ½@¾ ₱ cent. at the close, there was a more settled and confident feeling, with a growing disposition to discount an early return to the old rates of freights to the West.

5:30 PRICES.

Canton 58½; Cumberland 34½; Western Union Telegraph 58¾; Quicksilver 42; Mariposa 9¾; do preferred 18¾; Pacific Mail 83½; Adams Express 58½; Wells & Fargo 66¾; American 38¾; United States 66½; Michigan Central 132; Michigan Southern 104¼; Illinois Central 141½; Pittsburgh 103; Northwestern 88½; do preferred 88; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 82; Rock Island 113¼; Fort Wayne 123; Chicago and Alton, 154; do preferred 134; Toledo and Wabash 74½; Fort Wayne 132

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE PARK QUESTION.

The Commissioners and Their Plans.

The *Dispatch*, after stating the plan by which the Committee having in charge the park project, proposed to secure some five hundred acres of ground free of cost to the city, asks why this plan was not submitted to Councils before Mr. Hutchinson's option expired, and adds: "If the truth were known, we should probably find that the Commissioners did not want the people to know where the park was to be located, and that everything possible was done to mislead them on this point." Without stopping to comment upon the serious nature of the charge herein contained against the honesty and integrity of the gentlemen composing the committee, it is but proper to state that it was well known among the representatives in Councils, and certainly widely known in the community, that the Wilkins property and adjoining tracts were favorably spoken for, and that, in the opinion of the committee, no other available site could be obtained. The plan could not well have been submitted to Councils, during the option of Mr. Hutchinson, because additional legislation was required to perfect the plan, and make it efficient. It would not have been prudent, either, for the committee to have issued daily bulletins in regard to the progress of their labors, for reasons well known to every sensible man. Had they done so, they might as well have abandoned their efforts long ago. As prudent men, acting for the interests of the city, they kept their own counsels, but only to consult with and more effectually enlist the people